(c) Rural Industrialisation Co-operative Societies started under the Mysore Government Rural Industrialisation Scheme ... *No fee.*

(2) After Article 23 the following article shall be inserted :—

"24, For Registration of instruments executed or on behalf of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies started under the Mysore Government Rural Industrialisation Scheme, or by an Officer or member of such Societies and relating to the business of Societies ... *Nil.*

228. The following further amendments to the table of fee as notified in Notification No. S.R. 8662—Regis. 28-53-2, dated 23rd March 1954 and as amended from time to time were issued. After Article 24, the following article shall be inserted:—

"25. Fee for registration of instruments executed by the Mysore Provincial House Building Corporation, Ltd., and the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., in favour of Government of Mysore in respect of loans of Rs. 2,61,000 and Rs. 93,000 respectively sanctioned to the above Institutions for disbursement to primary Co-operative Societies." ... *Nil.*

229. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was the Registrar of Firms, subsequently the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, Bangalore, was appointed to be the Registrar of Firms for purposes of the administration of the said Act.

230. The total number of applications received during the year for registration filing etc., was 715 of which 28 applications under Sections 60, 61, 62, 63 (1) and 63 (2) of Indian Partnership Act, 1932, were filed and 292 were registered.

(viii) Beggar Relief Scheme.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

231. The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXXII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

PROTECTION

232. In the beginning of the year there were eight beggars in the Receiving Centre pending enquiry and during the year, 3,220 beggars were arrested in limits of the Corporation of Bangalore City as against 4,339 in the previous year, showing a fall of 1,119. The main reason for this fall is that due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in the adjoining Districts of the Madras State there was large influx of beggars into the City from those areas during the previous years, but during the year the flow of beggars decreased, though not completely stopped, owing to return of normal seasonal conditions.

233. Out of 3,220 beggars arrested, 2,186 being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging and on their furnishing self-surety bonds. The number of beggars so released during the previous year was 3,269. One thousand twenty-six beggars were produced before the Second City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 697 as against 792 during the previous year and the rest *viz.*, 329 were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

234. One hundred and fifty beggars were trained in Hospital Attendant work, kitchen, tailoring, agriculture, gardening and afforestation.

235. Tailoring was the only cottage industry run at the Colony during the year and 12 boys were given training in this craft. Seven hundred and two garments of various types required for the use of beggar and staff of the colony were stitched in the Tailoring Section with the help of the boy inmates as against 606 during the previous year. Besides this, private work of the staff of the Colony was also undertaken on orders. The total realisation on this account amounted to Rs. 730-14-6, as against Rs.940-5-6 during the previous year. The fall in the income during the year was due to the fact that the Tailoring Section was engaged in stitching the beggars clothing and uniforms to the warders over a considerable period of the year.

Agriculture and Gardening.

236. About 130 acres of cultivable land is attached to the Colony and of this, about 60 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates. Of the remaining extent, 59 acres

and 15 guntas of lands were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages. The income from the lands leased out amounted to Rs. 1,187-8-0.

Education.

237. The Primary School attached to the Colony continued to cater to the educational needs of boy inmates and children of the staff. The total number of beggar boys who received education in the school in the first four primary classes was 28 on an average.

Recreation.

238. The Radio set and Bhajanas arranged periodically provided recreation facilities to the inmates of the Colony. Games such as football, Kolata were arranged for the boys and girls.

239. The receipt and expenditure of the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, were Rs. 2,234 and Rs. 76,516 respectively.

Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary, Mysore.

240. The Local Relief Committee has been working in Mysore City since May 1949. It consists of 12 members of which the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, is the Chairman.

241. With the help of the Police Department, Wardens of the Beggars Home were being sent for scouting beggars in the City and beggars caught during such rounds were being brought to the Centre and after preliminary enquiries they were either let off after admonition or retained in the Centre or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first time or second time. Such of the beggars as were ordered to be treated as permanent beggars were sent to the Beggars' Colony at Bangalore.

242. The Beggars' Home continued to be housed in the III Block of N. R. B. Choultry, Mysore.

243. The receipt and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee were Rs. 17,512 and Rs. 12,937 respectively.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

244. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State during the year was 12,468 (12,756). The decrease is due to the conversion of some single Village Panchayets in Bangalore District into group Panchayets. The number of meetings held by the Village Panchayets was 37,512